☰





MICHAEL GODDARD 2018-06-18

THE ‘BAADER MEINHOF COMPLEX’ AND THE JUNE 2ND MOVEMENT

NONPOLITICS ARMED STRUGGLE, IMERIALISM, MEDIA THEORY, RAF, RED BRIGADES, STADTGUERILLA, ULRIKE MEINHOF

The echoing of the mass-media critique of the Frankfurt School, albeit in more strident terms, can be clearly be heard here as can the extension of Meinhof's own self-critique as a columnist for the radical press. What the RAF were proposing was therefore as much an ecology and theory of communication and subjectivation as new forms of armed resistance, or, rather, these two aspects were intimately linked. It is at this point that one might pose the question of how the RAF was constituted in ecological terms, or how its practice drew upon specific environmental conditions and constituted specific modes of expression. As the above analysis demonstrates, textual expressions were of even more importance to the RAF than to the BR, and like the latter, their actions were frequently accompanied by the production of texts, ranging from communiques to elaborate theoretical arguments. A key diffference, however, was that the constituency of the RAF was, by no means, the industrial working class but rather, in addition to radical elements of the student movement, a range of marginalized youth subjects, particularly those from institutes for delinquents and radical experiments in anti-psychiatry. As far as the former goes, Meinhof had already written a television film Bambule (1970), about teenage delinquent girls in revolt that was due to be screened on West German television and was only cancelled due to her formation of the RAF.25 Similarly, the community service done by Baader and Enslinn was also with delinquents, several of whom became, as with some of Meinhof's subjects, future members of the organization (see Aust 2008, pp. 46-50).

read pdf here:Baader_Meinhof

taken from the book: Michael Goddard: Guerilla Networks

← PREVIOUS NEXT →

META